FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,554.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 64.

Perpetuity of Nature.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize,
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

—*Bulwer-Lytton.*

Mitchell Society at the University.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHAPEL HILL, April 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—At the late meeting of the Mitchell Society Dr. Venable made a report on the curious phenomenon that appeared in New Hope Township of Chatham County in the fork of Haw River and New Hope Creek in February. This strange thing was the fall from the sky, on an area of some twenty five or thirty square yards, of a reddish fluid, that soon jellied, and to have every other appearance of blood. Only one witness of the phenomenon is known, a very intelligent negro women. When Dr. Venable visited the place, the deposit had nearly all disappeared, through the curiosity of sight-seers, who carried off handfuls of the sand and dirt and twigs of the bushes on which the stuff had fallen and through the wash of a rain that fell not long afterwards. But enough was secured to enable Dr. Venable to declare that not one of the six or seven tests that chemists use to distinguish blood from its similitudes enabled him to decide whether the deposit was of animal or of vegetable origin. There is some doubt lingering over the crystal test. Several observers with good instruments could not decide whether the crystals that were deposited by some of the solutions were or were not of the peculiar form deposited by blood. Dr. Venable exhibited to the curious in test tubes and on watch glasses the parallel specimens of blood and of this deposit. But no one could detect the slightest difference. He himself had to keep the vessels with which he worked marked, since they were confounded and he had to begin the analysis again. About a gallon of the fluid must have fallen. There is as much doubt about the origin of this stuff as about its nature. It fell suddenly, without noise, from a clear sky, in the open day. If it came from trees or bushes, or grasses, where were they—what were they? If it came from animals how did it get up into the sky? Was it swept up there by the cyclone in Richmond County? President Battle suggested that as the deposit had been made near Cypret's Bridge over New Hope, which was the centre of the fifteen mile circle within which the University has to be located in 1795, it was still a witness of the enthusiasm and affection with which the founders of the University still regarded their work.

Prof. Graves read a paper on the rotation of the earth, showing that the nonrotation was infinitely more inconceivable than the rotation—that, by means of the Foucault Pendulum and the Gyroscope, those who by reason have their senses revised, can discern our daily turning over with the ground on which we stand.

Prof. Holmes read for Mr. Stephenson, of Statesville, a very luminous paper on the hurricane and hailstorm that passed lately through Catawba and Iredell Counties. The hail stones on the north side of the hurricane were of different sizes—some being as large as a hen's egg and containing foreign substances—*e. g.* sand and gravel and clay in them. The hurricane passed through Newton eastwards till about south of Statesville then it turned sharply towards the north-east. About the time of a second another broke out to the east of its turning point of the first and continued in a line towards the Yadkin River. The same whirl that accompanied the forward motion in the Richmond County storm was observed in this, viz: in front a wind towards the north, and behind toward the south. On the south side the twist was in the direction of the storm—on the north side it was in the opposite direction. This paper was of the kind that the Mitchell Society earnestly requests from patient and intelligent observers all over North Carolina.

Dr. Venable with the help of a magic lantern, gave a lecture on the work done by and still before the Spectroscope. As for years the waste of gas factories was only regarded as a nuisance, but now furnishes the most beautiful colors and the richest perfumes. So the black lines in the spectrum of the Sun—once viewed as insoluble mysteries have become in the hands of Virchow prolific of explanations of the constitution not only of this world but of the stars and the far distant nebulæ. The great questions of the day are: What is Electricity to do for man? and what can light reveal to man?

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the night the Biological lecture room of the University was well filled by a very attentive audience that regretted the necessary postponement of other instructive essays prepared to be read at this meeting. Some papers on researches in the Chemical Laboratory at the University were also offered for the archives of the Society. Prominent among these was the announcement of the great danger incurred by those who drink water from zinc-lined pipes, as proved by experience and experiment in Chapel Hill.

The Annual Examination of the University by a special committee of the Trustees was performed faithfully during the week just past. The Committee for 1884 consisted of the Rev. A. D. Betts of the N. C. Conference, Capt. C. M. Cooke of Franklin, A. H. Merritt of Chatham, Julius Carr of Durham, D. P. McEachern of Robeson, B. F. Grady of Duplin and P. Means of Cabarrus. The University buildings and grounds were inspected. Recitations and Lectures were attended, and reports from the several instructors were received. The impressions made on the Committee by what they saw and heard are to be made known to the Trustees at the next Commencement. P.

Abstract

Of the Minutes of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, held at Mineral Spring Church, Moore County, N. C., April 9th—12th, 1884.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. John H. Coble, of Laurinburg, retiring Moderator, from Philippians I. 9—11th verses. Constituted with prayer.

Ministers present 15; Ruling Elders 15. Other Elders afterwards appeared. Rev. K. M. McIntyre was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. N. Ferguson and Mr. J. A. McAllister temporary clerks.

Rev. D. A. McRae was dismissed to the Presbytery of East Texas.

A communication on the Sabbath was read from Rev. James Stacey, D. D., and referred to Rev. Messrs. J. Evans and Roger Martin and Mr. J. A. McAllister.

Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, Treasurer of Presbytery, presented and read his report.

Rev. Martin McQueen was chosen Commissioner to the General Assembly, and Rev. A McMillan, alternate; Mr. L. B. Prince as principal, and Mr. D. C. Blue, alternate.

Galatia was chosen as the place for Fall meeting and time fixed for Thursday before third Sabbath in September, 1884.

The usual committees were announced by the Moderator.

The committee appointed to report on the Overtures from the General Assembly submitted their report.

Mr. John D. Currie passed through all his examinations and was licensed to preach the Gospel.

The various committees and agents submitted their several reports which were adopted.

Rev. Joseph Evans tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of St. Paul's and Big Rockfish, and said churches concurring, the relation was dissolved; and he was permitted to supply Ashepole, Lumberton and Iona.

An interesting Foreign Missionary meeting was held, and a collection taken up amounting to $28 70.

Two new candidates for the ministry, Mr. Angus R. Shaw and Mr. Duncan M. Phillips were taken under the care of Presbytery, making now five candidates.

Mr. John D. Currie, our licentiate, was appointed to supply the following churches for the next year, viz: Mineral Spring, Mt. Carmel, Harmony and Mark's Creek.

The meeting was largely attended, the members kindly and generously entertained, and much preaching done. Sunday the congregation was large and the preaching attentively heard.

J. P. MCPHERSON,
Stated Clerk.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This board met yesterday evening, every member being present. The first matter considered was in reference to the survey of certain swamp lands in Jones and Onslow. The committee, Messrs. Kenan and Scarborough, made their report, recommending that the work be done. The board adopted it, but the matter will be further considered.

The Normal school matter was next taken up. There was considerable talk in regard to the removal of the school from Elizabeth City. Petitions for its removal to Columbia, Tyrrell county, and Edenton, were submitted. The Elizabeth City people promised to manifest fresh interest in the school and extend its sphere of usefulness. The vote stood: Edenton 3; Elizabeth City 4. The list of the normals is as follows. University, Chapel Hill, J. L. Tomlinson, superintendent, opens June 17; Newton, Prof. M. C. S. Noble, June 20; Wilson, Rev. Sylvester Hassell, time not set; Elizabeth City, principal not yet known, time not fixed; Franklin, Macon county, principal not yet chosen, opens about June 25. There was a petition for the removal of the school from Franklin to Waynesville. Only one member of the board voted for this change.

There are five colored normal schools: Fayetteville, Franklinton, Plymouth, Salisbury and New Berne. All these have regular terms. The white schools are what are known as "summer normals." This year the Peabody fund does not go to the normals, but to the graded schools. So the normals depend entirely upon State aid this time. The fund is small and terms will no doubt be shortened. The fund will be about $500 a school.—*Raleigh News and Observer, 16th.*

RELIGIOUS.—The following Bishops of the Episcopal Church were in attendance at the consecration of Dr. A. A. Watson, Bishop of East Carolina, in Wilmington on the 17th inst.: Green of Mississippi, Randolph of Virginia, Howe of South Carolina, Lyman of North Carolina, Seymour of Illinois, Neeley of Maine.

The next Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of East Carolina will be held in St. Peter's Church, Washington, May 14th.

Bishop Parker, of New Orleans, one of the newly elected Bishops of the Methodist Church, will preside over the North Carolina Annual Conference which meets in Wilmington this year.

Geo. W. Pegram, a worthy and honored citizen of Harnett county, died March 30th, after a brief illness. Mr. Pegram often, before the war; represented Cumberland and Harnett in the Legislature, and was one of the most influential men of that section.

Chairman Battle.

The election of Mr. Richard H. Battle to the chairmanship of the Democratic executive committee, in the place of Capt. Coke, resigned, is a fitting acknowledgement of the political services long performed by that estimable gentleman. Mr. Battle has been a member of the committee for fourteen years continuously, having been appointed in 1870, since which date he has zealously discharged every duty imposed on him by the committee or by the party. During these long years there has been no one on the committee, or outside of it, who has been more earnest, more constant, more true in his devotion to the cause of our party than the gentleman whose merit has been so appropriately acknowledged by the executive committee.

Mr. Battle was born at Louisburg, December 31, 1835; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1854 with first honors, and then served as a tutor of mathematics and of Greek successively for four years.

In 1858 he began the practice of the law at Wadesboro, where he remained until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the army as first lieutenant Company I, 48d Regiment. Subsequently falling into bad health, he accepted an invitation to act as private secretary to Gov. Vance, who had been elected Governor in 1862. He retained this office until 1864, when he was appointed State Auditor.

Mr. Battle possesses the full confidence and esteem of the Democrats of Wake county, and though never an aspirant for office, he was nominated for the lower House in 1872; for the constitutional convention in 1875, and for the Senate in 1880. He has always entered actively and zealously into each canvass, and has invariably done his whole duty in each campaign. Quiet and unobtrusive, he is yet firm and self-reliant and he unites prudence with boldness, moderation with tenacity of opinion in a very unusual degree. He is an able lawyer, a wise counsellor and a strong party man. In a word we may say that his appointment will certainly give great satisfaction to the party in the State, and that the high trust of being at the head of our party organization could not have been more worthily or more appropriately bestowed.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

TOBACCO AND ITS EFFECTS.—The editor of the Greensboro *Bugle* who has been on a visit to Winston says: We spent yesterday afternoon in Winston; but don't ask us anything about the trip if you have any regard for our feelings. Two hundred tobacco wagons spent Wednesday night in town. It took from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. to sell the tobacco in the Piedmont, and two large warehouses were not reached. Not a vacant dwelling in either Salem or Winston. Twenty-seven tobacco factories completed and full of tobacco, with some hands picking. Several more houses going up for tobacco factories.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* who writes to state facts only, says relative to the thrifty town of Durham: It is not our purpose to blow, or to misrepresent facts, but we come to-day with undeniable figures. It does not require any prophetic vision to see Durham, in the near future, as a considerable city. Only three months of the year 1884 have passed, and ninety-five dwelling houses have been erected. Colonel W. T. Blackwell has built forty-two, T. S. Christian five, J. A. Bivens eighteen, C. W. Bennette five, W. H. Stevens seven, and T. C. Oakley nineteen, making a grand total of ninety-five This is over one house a day for every day. Sundays included, since January 1. And these houses are being occupied as soon as they are completed. Every contractor is busy, and they report the outlook as booming. These are facts, carefully collected; in the view of which we repeat that Durham will soon be a rousing little city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants.

DICKENS'S "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."—The old house selected by Charles Dickens as the scene of many of the incidents recorded in the "Old Curiosity Shop" is about to be demolished in consequence of its dangerous condition. The house is No. 14 Portsmouth street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Information reached the Metropolitan Board of Works late on Christmas Eve that the "old curiosity shop" and the two adjoining houses were collapsing. The contractors to the Board were immediately instructed to shore the houses up and during Christmas Day were busily engaged in doing so. On Boxing Day many visitors went to the spot, among them being several Americans, who appeared to take a lively interest in all that was being done and were most anxious to have a peep inside the old shop. The premises appear to be used as a store for waste paper, the adjoining houses being let out in tenements.—*St. Jame's Gazette.*

BRICK.—Durham is making six millions of brick—Fitzgerald & Co., making two million—Linthicum one and a half million. The cotton and woolen factories one and a half millions, and other smaller yards a million, and these six millions will be laid up in factories, stores and dwellings just as soon as they are cold enough to handle. Can any other city in the State make as good a showing? This is one million for every thousand inhabitants, or one thousand bricks of permanent improvement for every man, woman and child in the place.—*Durham Reporter.*

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The State Democratic Committee met at Raleigh on the 16th. Captain Octavius Coke, the chairman, tendered his resignation, and R. H. Battle, Esq., was elected chairman to fill this vacancy.

The committee called the State Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 25th of June.

Women in the New Orleans Mint.

Some five or six years ago, when it was known that women were to be employed in the Mint, those in authority were besieged by hundreds of applications from all conditions of women. As a general thing, the successful ones were well chosen, both as to fitness for the work and their dire need for it. Indeed, it may be set down as a rule that when the average woman asks for work it is because she must have bread and fuel and a home. The ladies employed in the Mint have, some of them, kept their positions steadily through all the five years; the changes have generally been the result of some worker dropping off into matrimony and leaving a vacancy only too easily filled from the standing army of applicants. In New Orleans there are in the adjusting room of the Mint 30 ladies at work, of whom 4 are colored. The salary is $1.75 a day. They go to work at 8 and stop at 4 in the afternoon. The work requires the strictest attention, and is of such a nature that it can never become purely mechanical. There are three long high tables ranged down the room; these are marble-topped and protected at the edges with bands of leather. The workers sit in high chairs with good comfortable backs to them. The materials for work are a pair of scales for the weighing of money, sets of tin bowls to put it in, and a file. The round pieces of unstamped coins are brought to the ladies in wooden boxes. Each piece has to be weighed three times. A mistake in the weight of one piece, of even almost infinitesimal proportion, may cause the worker to lose her position. It seldom, if ever, happens, however, that one is discharged for incompetency, or worse, carelessness. An expert adjuster handles in a day from 3,000 to 3,500 silver dollar coins. The condemned coins are sent back to be melted over; some being only a trifle out of standard weight she can file down. For this she is provided with a leather apron to catch the precious silver dust, the loss in which can be, and must be, measured by the grain. The water in which the ladies wash their hands when they are through filing is carefully preserved and filtered for the silver dust. During warm weather it is stifling work in the adjusting department, since none of the windows can be allowed open, this silver pollen being too precious to be carried off by the thieving wind. During nine months of last year the ladies were required to do extra work, which kept them in their seats until 6 o'clock. For the extra work they were paid by the hour, and received the small sum of 21 cents. The ladies holding positions have accomplished their tasks with unvaried success, and are not often disturbed by rumors regarding their dismissal. The work required of them is easily learned, but is none the less sadly laborious. The eye tires of its fixed gaze at the delicate beam of the scales, but the eye must be as accurate as the scale. There is no time for rest, no excuse for mistake, and after the fashion of women undertaking a work at which they are competent; they bend to the task with a patience that never falters, and with a strength that never gives out until the work is finished.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

AN INDO-CHINESE BR'ER RABBIT.—One night, in a very thick forest, the elephant began howling and the tiger replied with howlings still more dismal, Monkeys, stags, and beasts of all kinds joined in the chorus and began making off to their dens. The elephant himself lost his presence of mind and ran away at full speed till he met the hare, who said: "What are you running away for?" Don't you hear that dreadful tiger? Would you have me stop to be eaten up?" "Never fear," said the hare; "just sit down and let me jump on your back and I'll warrant no harm will happen to you." Before he jumped up, the hare put a big bite of betel into his mouth and had let a stream of red saliva run down the elephant's back by the time the tiger came up. "What do you want here?" said the hare quite fiercely, without giving the other time to say a word. "Don't you see this elephant isn't too much for me? Do you think I'll let you go shares?" So, seeing, as he supposed, the blood, the tiger got behind a tree to watch. The hare then bit the elephant's ear, and the elephant, as had been agreed between them, gave a scream. "How strong he is!" said the tiger; but he staid a minute longer to watch. So the hare, who seemed quite master of his prey cried: "Wait a minute, and I'll come to you next," and looked so much as though he was getting ready for a spring that the tiger got frightened and turned tail. As he went off, swinging through the jungle, a chimpanzee burst out laughing. Don't laugh, I've just escaped from death." "How so? I'd like to see the beast who frightened you. Take me to him." "What, to be eaten up too?" "Come, now; don't be in a fright. I'll jump on your back, and we'll tie our tails together, and then we shall run no risk." After much persuasion the tiger went back, but as he was coming near, the hare chewed a fresh bit of betel; and as the red saliva streamed down, "You dare to come back!" he shouted; "stop a minute, and I'll punish you as you deserve." At the same time he nudged the elephant, who uttered an agonizing cry, while the hare made a great leap on his sham victim's back. Again the tiger lost heart, and rushed away at full speed, crying to the chimpanzee, "Now you see I'd something to be afraid of. We've both narrowly escaped being eaten up." But the chimpanzee was past hearing, for he'd fallen off the tiger's back and got dashed to death against a bamboo. Moral: Firmness and presence of mind often make heroes of cowards.—*All the Year Round.*

An interesting feature of the exposition from New Berne, says the *News and Observer*, will be the fish. These will be shown daily perfectly fresh.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocomb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., *vs.* J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three, several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUUERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fifty Years.

Carry the largest stock of
PLATED SILVERWARE
AND
CLOCKS,
of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

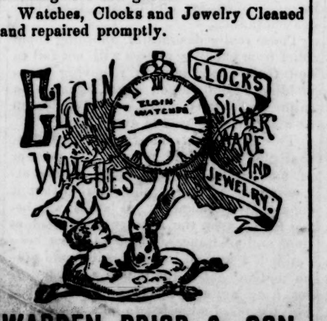
We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.



WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 19, 1884. 59tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO, The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

WARREN LELAND,
whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the
Largest Hotel Enterprises
of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. BEAUREGARD
J. A. EARLY
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 13, 1884 - 168th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.			
1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$6,000		12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
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RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 23, 1884

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The principles of the Democratic party, as we have endeavored to describe them in these columns, are old enough to be understood of all men. They favor the rights of the people. But two potent forces operate to obscure the popular apprehension of them. These begin to act immediately upon the ending of a political campaign, and continue until the beginning of another—that is to say, for more than three-fourths of the time. They are the absolute political inaction of the popular mind, on the one hand; and the quiet but none the less intense and skillfully directed activity of the money power with which the principles of the Democratic party are at war, on the other.

There can be no sound objection to the accumulation of moderate wealth even in a republic. Capital is as necessary to labor as labor to capital. And a wholesome equipoise of the relations of the two, results in the highest development of all the people. But the abnormal absorption of wealth by the few at the expense of the many, which the war legislation of the Republican party laid the foundation for, and of which the subsequent legislation of that party completed the amazing superstructure we witness to-day, is at once the badge of the subjection of the many and the means by which the few accumulate power for perpetuating that subjection.

The political inaction of the popular mind begins just as soon as, the battle lost or won, pressing domestic needs—greater because of the political diversion—engross the attention of the business and laboring masses. The veiled activity of the money power finds at the same time its best opportunity. The political strength of the many, exerted in one direction, is, of course, irresistible. But, while this Gulliver is politically asleep, the forces of Lilliput entangle the giant in the meshes of sophistry. Or, by a sop to the rice growers of Carolina, the sugar planters of Louisiana, the wool manufacturers of Ohio, or the ironmongers of Pennsylvania, the forces of the many are divided and are made to accept the dogma that the tariff is "a local issue."

So, the quadrennially recurring campaign finds much of the work of its predecessor to be done over again and the people needing to be taught anew.

It has been the duty of the Democratic Press, meanwhile, to render this necessity as slight as possible, as it will be the duty of those who shall be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts, to complete, by party platforms and other authoritative declarations and on the hustings, the measure of instruction. Once thoroughly taught, there is nothing to fear from the people's verdict. They will decide in favor of their own interests.

Has the Democratic Press, in season and out, yielding nothing to the temptations of local expediency or to the blandishments of power and wealth, kept steadily before its readers those cardinal principles of Democracy which are of general and abiding application to the true interests of ALL the people? Have they steadily sought to render the work of the coming campaign easy, by following up, rather than by putting out of sight, the hard won advantage of the political education of the people gained in the last two struggles? We fear not.

If this had been done, during the past four years, discreetly, yet persistently and efficiently, it would not now be necessary to teach anew the A B C of the party primer. We would not witness to-day the spectacle of a Democratic majority in the tax-originating branch of the federal legislature divided in its interpretation of the fundamental principles of party doctrine, forgetting its mission, halting at the forks of the road when the path to victory lies straight ahead.

Again and again, what are these fundamental principles? Simply, the preservation of liberty, and equality of the burdens of taxation. The preservation of liberty is of the first importance. So, we of North Carolina have properly said, let the internal revenue laws, whose execution impairs the sovereignty of the States, be stricken from the statues at a blow. Now that they may at last be abolished without creating a deficiency in the treasury, let this engine of centralization be destroyed at once. This done, tariff taxes may be reduced and the government's needs supplied by fixing the rates as near the maximum revenue limit as those needs require.

Such would be the perfect enforcement of Democratic doctrine as required by the situation to-day. But, for reasons heretofore stated, such legislation is not now possible. Briefly, because, while in North Carolina the oppression of the internal revenue is felt more than the burden of tariff taxation, the situation is reversed with the majority of the States. In the latter, the internal revenue collections are comparatively insignificent, and the burdens of this system are as light as the danger it threatens to liberty seems remote.

Democratic policy therefore requires that the burdens of the majority shall be first considered. So, tariff reduction is, after all, the paramount issue for the national democracy; and we trust that the Morrison bill—the text of which as finally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—will be passed at all events. Nevertheless, a wise concession was made by the Democratic caucus to the minority in recommending the simultaneous reduction of the internal revenue. With adroit foresight, the Cape Fear Congressman, Col. Green, had already prepared his "fruit" bill, the passage of which has since been recommended by the Agricultural Committee. And this in large measure meets the purpose of the concession referred to.

Let the Morrison bill and Col. Green's be passed, the principles which lie behind both be affirmed at Chicago, and the people thoroughly interested therein—and the Democracy will have nothing to fear in November.

PERSONAL MENTION.—Mrs. Vance, wife of the Senator, has recently paid a visit to the family of Dr. Boykin in Baltimore.

COL. GREEN AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent at Washington informs us that favorable reports on three bills introduced by Col. Green, came in on the same day from as many committees; and that this able representative had a hearing last week before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, with the prospect of getting something for all the streams in North Carolina "billed" by him.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—This has been here a week of more than usual interest to our citizens and of great importance to the people of North Carolina generally. On Monday we had a meeting of the Board of Education; on Wednesday a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and on Thursday a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. At the latter meeting the reports of State Chemist Dabney and Maj. W. G. Lewis were received and discussed. These gentlemen have recently been examining the phosphate beds of several of the eastern counties with gratifying results—phosphate rock being found in abundance. The board ordered a continuance of investigations along this line and in this interest. The last and most important matter discussed was concerning the exhibition of the State's Boston collection of products at the approaching State Exposition, supplemented by new ones. When this question of an exposition was first agitated the State agreed that should the Exposition Committee raise for this purpose $10,000, the articles at Boston should be returned for exhibition here. At their meeting last Thursday, the Board ordered a return of the collection. The work at the fair grounds is progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the large building of which we made mention in our last, several smaller county buildings will be erected. Handsome lithographic views of the grounds will be prepared and sent throughout the State for the pleasure of the people. New England industries will be largely represented here, and from the correspondence upon the subject, a great variety of machinery from the New England States will be exhibited in full operation.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The beginning of the campaign was opened on Wednesday at the meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the appointment of June 25th as the day for the great State Nominating Convention, and the election of Mr. R. H. Battle Chairman of the State Committee *vice* Capt. Coke who tendered his resignation. The resignation of Capt. Coke was accepted with the most profound reluctance, as he has faithfully served the party and has planned with unexcelled ingenuity and political tact two successful campaigns, in which the Democratic party was on the defensive, and one in which the hopes of the hitherto most sanguine leaders were well nigh eclipsed. His successor, however, Mr. R. H. Battle, is a man of small physique but with a well poised mind and a body full of indomitable energy. He has been one of the most active members of the Democratic party, and feeling a pride in his State and desiring above all things the perpetuation of good government and increasing prosperity to all of the State's industries and enterprises, and having a fixed purpose to carry the party to success in the coming campaign, we may and do expect a thorough organization of the party in every county in the State—if the people can be aroused. Mr. Battle is a good speaker and a splendid organizer. He has been a member of the committee since 1870, and as such has shown himself to be worthy of the distinction with which he is now crowned.

Mr Battle is a native of Louisburg, Franklin county—was born there December 31st, 1835. Graduating at the University of this State in 1854, he was appointed there tutor of Greek and Mathematics, and served in that capacity for four years. Studied law subsequently and began practice in 1858 at Wadesboro, N. C. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as first lieutenant of Company I, 43d Regiment. He, however, was compelled to withdraw therefrom on account of failing health, when Governor Vance chose him to act as his private Secretary after his election in 1862. This position he held until 1864 when he was elected State Auditor. In all of these positions he discharged every duty with faultless fidelity and to-day he enjoys a reputation among the people of this section, and not only here, but wherever known, that few can boast. A man of good hard sense, sound judgment, patriotic impulses, he cannot fail to perform the duties of every position in which he is placed with credit to himself and benefit to the people. No man in the State would wear the honors belonging to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee with more pride than Mr. Battle, and his appreciation of the same will be evinced by practical demonstrations in the interest of the party throughout the State.

OUR CITY ELECTION

for Mayor and Board of Aldermen will be held on the first Monday in May. The nominating meetings will be held in the respective wards on Monday night next. The city government is controlled by the Democrats, the Legislature of a few years ago having arranged the wards in such manner as to colonize (so to speak) the negroes into two wards. Considerable interest in the result of the Monday night conventions is felt, as a nomination is equivalent to an election in either of the wards. The old Board of Alderman will be able to make a creditable report of their stewardship and, in all probability they will be re-elected. The Chief of Police informs me that better order prevails here now than for many years, and that his report will show at least 20 per cent. reduction this year in the number of arrest from what it was last year. Greater improvement in every department of the city government at less expense than in any previous year. There has been also a large reduction of the city debt entailed years ago by "the fellows on 'tother side" when they were in power. Altogether Raleigh with its 14,000 inhabitants is a well-to-do place, and is growing and expanding continuously. H. I.

We publish to-day the report of Hon. W. J. Green, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, relative to the tax imposed on the distillation of fruits.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION BEGUN.

Mr. Morrison Opens the Debate.

The House of Representatives having voted on Tuesday, the 15th, to consider the tariff bill of the Ways and Means committee, Mr. Morrison took the floor in favor of the bill and spoke substantially as follows:

Information comes to us from the executive branch of the government that the people are burdened with unnecessary taxes, and contribute annually large sums to the public treasury not necessary for public use. The treasury estimate of annual surplus may be fairly stated at $50,000,000. Of this needless taxation and surplus, with their attendant aggravated evils, we cannot fail to relieve the people without flagrant disregard of public duty. It is not claimed that the bill reported by the committee will afford all the relief demanded by the people's representatives. It is but an advance toward, and a promise of more complete revenue reform, to attain which a general revision of the tariff and a more equitable adjustment of rates on its long list of dutiable articles is essential. Such a revision and adjustment was believed to be unattainable at the present session of Congress. A bill was therefore reported having for its chief purpose the reduction of taxes.

To protectionists any measure is without harmony and without merit which deprives their favorites of any bounty, though such measure but responds to the statement of the fiscal officer of the government that "the question still presses what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes." A reduction "alike," or horizontal, is not the most logical or best, but none other was practicable. The late revision, after leaving the hands of the manufacturers and their tariff commission, was completed in a conference, of which three leading members were Messrs Morrill, Kelley and Sherman, who have made all the tariffs of the last twenty-five years. They are the chief architects of the present system, and it will not be lightly said by the friends of the system that the revision, as it came from such hands, was not consistent and harmonious. They laid some duties as low as 10, and others as high as 100 per cent. and higher. These are to be reduced 20 per cent., or 8 and 80; relatively they remain the same. To the people they will be a little higher. Gentlemen are disturbed lest revenues will increase under the bill. Professedly they are alarmed at the possibility of taking less of the people's earnings while putting more money in the peoples' treasury. The enactment of a law that would accomplish this should not be classed among national calamities.

The year 1860 was a time of plenty. The laborer for wages was at least as well and the grower of grain better paid than they are in this year 1884, and in that year, 1860, of bounteous plenty, our importation of foreign goods were less to the person or in proportion to population than in the years 1881-82.

To the list of articles now imported free of duty, amounting to nearly one-third of all our importations, it is proposed to add salt, coal, wood and lumber. Salt is already freed from tax for fishermen, also for the exporters of meats, to lessen the cost of food to the people of other countries—not for our own. Coal is untaxed for use on vessels having by law the exclusive right to the coasting trade, or engaged in the foreign carrying trade, a privilege denied to persons engaged in other pursuits. The revenue from wood and lumber imported, and hereafter to be admitted free of duty, has in the ten years last past not much exceeded $10,000,000. The census show the domestic wooden products to exceed $50,000,000 per annum. If the average duty of 20 per cent. on the imported wood adds but 10 per cent. to the price of that produced here, its increased cost to the people has been $500,000,000 in ten years. In these ten years, under the pretense of taxing this article to secure $10,000,000 of revenue, we have compelled the people to pay $500,000,000 bounty to encourage the destruction of forests and the felling of trees, and in the same time we have given more than 18,000,000 acres of land under the timber-culture act as bounty to encourage the planting of other trees and other forests.

In the estimates made by a clerk of experience in the bureau of statistics, which actual payments on importations show to be but estimates, though based on official data, the bill would leave, it appears, in the cottons but two articles of cotton yarns not the finest, dutiable above forty per cent; in woolens but one—coarse carpet wool, which we do not produce above sixty per cent., and in iron and steel but few above fifty per cent. These rates have been fixed as the limit above which on these articles no duty shall be collected. The present rate on the finest cotton is forty per cent., and yet it is an unquestioned fact, as shown by invoices as payments made, that duties exceeding 100 per cent. (exceeding the first cost) are exacted and paid on cotton goods, the duty upon which is in the estimates referred to stated to be less than twenty per cent. The same is true of iron and steel in different degrees.

In the woolen schedule these abuses are most glaring. In all, they result from enormities hidden and concealed, both in classification of articles and rates of duty. The limit of 40, 50 and 60 per cent. on the cotton, metal and woolen schedules is intended to expose and remedy these hidden enormities.

Those really desirous of affording some relief from existing abuses will not fail to find their opportunity in removing taxes yielding $8,000,000 on sugar, as much on cotton and woolen goods, and $14,000,000 on other articles used in every home.

The insufficient, not to say deceptive, character of the late revision, the manner of making it, and the circumstances attending its adoption, alike forbid that it should be permanent. When it was being forced upon the country with assumptions and assurances, which have not been verified, I warned its authors it would give no contentment to the public mind and no rest from agitation, because it did not afford the relief admitted to be a measure of justice by the commission packed to perpetuate existing abuses. I said then that its authors in and out of Congress but deceived themselves if they expected from this measure so much as a temporary settlement.

In a speech made in January last at Columbus, Ohio, Hon. Columbus Delano, a protectionist, long a member of Congress and a member of President Grant's cabinet, said substantially that of his own personal knowledge the tariff commission was secured by the manufacturers, whose salaried agent they caused to be made its president, and as their agent hereafter his and his employers' commission had made its reports, (his own report,) he secured many changes in it, greatly to the advantage of manufacturers. I hardly need to say that a revision procured through such agencies and methods is entitled to no respect whatever.

It is correctly said that a tariff too low necessitates change to obtain needed revenue. It is equally true that when too high, as ours now is, change if necessary to avoid a surplus from imports on which the duty is not prohibitory. The only security from agitation and change, therefore, is to confine the taxing power to its rightful purpose by obtaining revenue limited to the necessities of the government. When no more revenue is needed by the government of the people it has attained the limit of its power to tax the people.

Estimates based on the census statistics show that as many as 18,000,000 of our people do some work or are occupied in some business, and that the average earnings of at least 16,000,000 of these do not much exceed $300, and are wholly consumed in means of daily subsistence. These, too, are the millions who, in shop and field, strike the blows of all production. All the accumulations of and boasted additions to our national and individual wealth go to one-tenth of those who earn it, and of these a few appropriate the great mass of the savings of the people and are enriched by the profits of the labor of other men. Like estimates will show that the few who profit most from the labor of all contribute little under this system of unequal taxation—not more than two per cent. of their savings—while the great mass of workers, including the dependent poor, pay the bulk of taxes, all of which is subtracted from their too scanty means of comforble living.

Ours is a very free country of very free men, both very freely taxed. In the same sense that we are free men in a free country freely taxed, we may be correctly named free-traders when we insist that the trade and commerce of the country and the necessities of comfortable living shall be freed from all taxes not essential to the government for public uses.

The amount required from customs is dependent upon what may be received from internal revenue. The abolition of internal revenue means free and cheaper liquors, but with heavier taxed and higher priced sugar and other articles essential in every household. I am not called upon to defend the system, which has many abuses. Of the two systems, however, it is the cheaper in administration—immensely cheaper in its results. The spies and informers complained of are common to both. So offensive is the impost that gentle women are required for its execution in part. The repeal of internal revenue means more than additional cost of living and privation to the poor. It means a permanent public debt, which few owe and many pay, and which corrupts administration.

While we cannot doubt the existence of great wrongs in the execution of internal revenue laws, especially in the South Atlantic States, many of these may be cured. Neither is it because of these abuses of administration that the abolition of the liquor and tobacco taxes is demanded in the States far North, and substantially free from these flagrant abuses.

Mr. Jefferson has been summoned here as often as four times in a single day, and made to bear testimony to the "infernal" character of a tax on whisky. It was Mr. Jefferson who said: "Public debt is a moral canker from which we ought to emancipate posterity." It was Mr. Jefferson who said: "Foreign spirits, wines, teas, coffee, cigars, salt are articles of as innocent consumption as broadcloth and silks, and ought, like them, to pay but the average ad valorem duty of other imported comforts. All of them are ingredients in our happiness, and the government which steps out of the ranks of the ordinary articles of consumption to select and lay under disproportionate burthens a particular one because it is a comfort, pleasing to the taste or necessary to the health, and will therefore be bought, is in that particular a tyranny."

It is a little singular that Mr. Jefferson should be so often summoned here to tell us so little, when we knew so much. He was not made to bear witness to the moral canker and corrupting influence of a public debt, or to say that all industries are most thriving when left most free to individual enterprises; that taxes on consumption to be just must be uniform; that protection is only justifiable "to foster for a while certain infant manufactures until they are strong enough to stand against foreign rivals, but when evident that they will never be so, it is against right to make the other branches of industry support them."

At the last session, while promising to reduce tariff taxes, these new disciples of Jefferson so increased them on manufactures of iron and other metals, including cotton and other machinery, that the planter who exchanges one hundred bales of cotton for any of these manufactures must on his return surrender to the government the foreign proceeds of 45 for the privilege of selling or using that received in exchange for the other 55 bales. All makers of iron products, with their especial representatives, profess reverence for the great name of Jefferson in continuance of this abuse.

During more than half of the last ten years wages have been as low or lower than before the adoption of the taxing policy as a pretended means of making wages higher. They are lower still, when compared with the use which those who earn wages are compelled to make of them, for they must use them to obtain the means of comfortable living. Counted by what our laborers are able to accomplish and produce in quantities, and especially in values, wages here are but little more in many industries than the wages paid by our chief commercial rivals.

There is but one horizontal reduction for which our opponents are willing to legislate—the reduction of wages—and this their favorites, with or without regard to legislation, are now executing day by day with cruel regularity.

In the opinion of the minority members of the committee, representing, as they do, the friends of the prevailing policy, the cure for whatever of national ills exist, so far as they result from taxation, is to be found in higher priced clothing and other articles useful in fields, mines and homes, for that is what is meant by higher taxed wool, fence rods, cotton bands and tin plates. Some of our friends here would cure the ills of overtaxation with a declaration of purpose, the execution of which they would carefully avoid. And here is the declaration; it is called the Ohio platform: "We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopoly."

A tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government is demanded by this plan of relief. Is the tariff now so limited? If not, then why refuse to limit it? Who among the representatives of the goodly people of that State who made this declaration believes it is so limited? Who among them believes the pending bill will rednce the revenue below the necessities of the government? These are questions to which the plain people of the country want an answer. They will demand to know why tariff taxes are not removed in part, if they are beyond the revenue limit. Do gentlemen expect to escape responsibility because rates are not rightly adjusted? The adjustment will be the same when reduction is made, but whatever of monopoly belongs to it will be fostered by 20 per cent. less than it now is. If this platform has an honest meaning, it is that the tariff shall be lowered to a revenue basis. And gentlemen but deceive themselves who expect the people will be deceived by a refusal to legislate in accordance with this declared purpose. If the protection policy is to be the continuing policy of the government, it will be and ought to be intrusted to its friends, the republican party.

Every argument in support of the protective policy is based on the assumption that any considerable tariff modification, especially a modification to the revenue basis, will destroy manufacturing industries, compel the abandonment of shops and mills and force those now engaged in them into other employments. This is the old, old story. It was told of manufacturing industries in their infancy; it will be told when protection brings them to decay. Eight years ago I introduced the first bill for free quinine, and providing for untaxed alcohol for use in making it. At once it was insisted that quinine-making would become a lost art among us if such a bill should pass into a law, and it did not then pass. Later on, when the story of free quinine got among the people, another placed the bill before the House, omitting the free alcohol provision, and the bill became a law, protectionists themselves feeling obliged to vote for it. The great Philadelphia house did not go into decline, but continued its business of quinine-making successfully as the second largest quinine establishment in the world. So every legitimate industry would go on with a revenue tariff. It is insisted that wages are so much higher here than in countries seeking our markets that revenue duties will not equalize the difference in the cost of production. Conceding the truth of what is not true, that the foreign rival must pay for the privilege of selling in our market a sum equal to the difference in wages to enable the home producer to sell with reasonable profit, let us see if revenue rates will compensate for that difference. The census value of manufactures for 1880 was $5,369,579,191. The wages paid in making them were $947,953,795. The difference in cost of goods is said to be the difference in the cost of wages. But suppose the difference between the cost here and the cost abroad amounts to all the wages paid here, then these manufactures would cost abroad $4,421,625,396. Suppose the average rate of duty, which the bill before the House leaves at 33 per cent., was reduced to 22 per cent., and at that rate this $4,421,625,396 in value of goods was imported. It would cost the importer at that rate of 22 per cent., $972,757,587, which not only makes up for the difference in wages, but exceeds all the wages paid for making all the goods.

If those who claim especial friendship for manufacturing industries will insist on their going into decay, and then dying, some other apology must be found for their taking off than the removal of unnecessary taxes.

Cultivation of Fruits.

Hon. W. J. Green, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report:

Regarding all measures of legislation which are calculated to advance or retard the development of any branch or department of agriculture as falling within their legitimate scope of action, the committee, after careful consideration and with due regard for precedents, entered upon investigation of bill aforesaid as one pre-eminently of the class named. They hold axiomatic that whatever hampers agriculture, the noblest and most important of all the arts, is adverse to national progress and material prosperity, repugnant to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the fundamental law, and can never be justified except in times of war, and then only by the most imperious public necessity.

Your committee furthermore believe it to be self-evident that a tax imposed on any product of the soil, whether in its crude state or on the manufactured article into which it is naturally convertible by the producer to enhance its marketable value, is a clog upon it tending to retard or restrict production of the natural article. It is demonstrable in Egypt, where each individual date-bearing palm tree is subjected to a fixed tax. Alike capitation tax upon the vines of France or upon the vines would do more to throttle or exterminate the greatest marketable crop of the world than even the dread phylloxera has been able thus far to accomplish.

Your committee can see no greater reason for taxing apple or peach trees, or peach and apple brandy, in the United States, than the grape vines in France or the vine product resulting. The effect of such tax has long been obvious. They hold that the decadence of orchards in sections remote from market is directly traceable to the cause assigned.

The committee are unable to see in the insignificant item of revenue derivable from this source a corresponding equivalent for the loss occasioned by it, monetary, sanitary, and dietary. If *revenue* is the aim, end, and ultimate intent of all justifiable taxation, it may well be asked, Why perpetuate a needless tax on any specific article of the soil, crude or manufactured, which requires a complex, organized machinery and an army of employes to collect it, and at a cost of at least 33 per cent., which gives to the collector and his deputies the opportunity, if it does not entail the necessity, for the exercise of arbitrary and tyrannical powers, unworthy any free people, but especially repugnant to the great English-speaking race, whose memory of traditions, coupled with liberty, antedates that of all others, and all for the paltry sum derived from this particular source? In fact, the Committee on Agriculture are not disposed to concede that any amount of revenue from this or other source, kindred or otherwise, can justify the slightest infringement of popular rights as regards the mode and agencies of collection. Domiciliary visit, arbitrary arrest, or destruction of private property, personal abuse, and possible murder, can sanction no taxation, however essential. And yet they would utter no word of complaint against the exaction, if it can be shown that imperative public necessity authorizes a temporary and abnormal levy from direct or indirect source, always looking with jealous eye to abuses named, if not existing.

It is a reflection of Macaulay that ship money (one of the prime causes that precipitated the great revolution) was not tyranny if it could be shown that the public exigencies demanded it. But he adds, the edict of one of the Edwards, requiring the long toes of the shoes of the foplings of his day to be cut off, was because an unwarranted exercise of arbitrary power. May not an onerous, unnecessary, and to all intents unproductive tax be likewise so classed?

The committee reiterate the opinion that the amount of revenue so derived is entirely disproportionate to the cost of collection, leaving out of account the objectionable features incident to the present mode of collection. Finally the committee is impelled to the conclusion arrived at by considerations of public expediency next to those of individual reserved rights. The prevention of wastage of the country's resources by the repeal of laws tending thereto falls within the statesman's province as naturally as does the improvement of rivers and harbors and the encouragement of highways by which to run out produce to market.

The quantity of fruit which annually rots upon the ground and goes to waste, owing to bulkiness, perishability, and high rates of freight, would, if converted into compact and durable shape proposed, add tens of millions to the marketable products of the country and consequently give fresh impetus to its material development. Actuated by these and other considerations unnecessary to discuss, the committee have reported favorably on said substitute to House bill 4564, and recommend its adoption.

The Meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The State Democratic Executive Committee met in Raleigh on Wednesday last. Following is the official report of its proceedings:

RALEIGH, April 16, 1884.—Pursuant to the call of the central committee, the executive committee of the Democratic party met this day. At noon the chairman, Capt. Octavius Coke, called the committee to order. The following members were found to be present:

Messrs. R. H. Battle, George H. Snow and J. J. Litchford, of the central executive committee.

First district—Harry Skinner, of Pitt.

Second district—A. J. Galloway, of Wayne.

Third district—H. B. Short, of Columbus.

Fourth district—J. S. Battle, of Nash.

Fifth district—A. E. Henderson, of Caswell; M. S. Robins, of Randolph.

Sixth district—J. D. Shaw, of Richmond; W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.

Seventh district—W. B. Glenn, of Forsyth.

Eighth district—Jordan Stone, proxy for R. M. Furmon, of Buncombe.

Mr. R. H. Smith, of Halifax, represented as proxy for S. J. Pemberton, of the sixth district. Mr. E. R. Stamps represented Mr. Charles M. Busbee, of the central committee, and Mr. John D. Stanford of the third district.

Lt.-Gov. J. L. Robinson, of Macon, and Maj. S. M. Pinger, of Catawba, being in the city, were invited to seats in the meeting.

The appointments made by the central committee, of Harry Skinner, of the first district and John D. Stanford, of the third district, to fill vacancies were ratified and confirmed by the committee.

At this stage of the proceedings the chairman, Capt. Coke, called Mr. W. J. Yates to the chair, and in an appropriate speech tendered his resignation as chairman of this committee, and then retired.

Mr. W. B. Glenn offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee duly and highly appreciate the able, honest and efficient services of the Hon. Octavius Coke, chairman of the State Executive committee, and his resignation as such chairman be not accepted; that they fully recognize the fact that he has made efforts for the party which have been successful, and that his personal sacrifices for the party have been such as to entitle him to the gratitude of the Democratic party of the State.

Messrs. Glenn and Battle were appointed to wait on Capt. Coke and inform him of the action of the committee. Capt. Coke, returning, urged the committee to accept his resignation, giving the reasons that influenced him, and stating that he was ready and willing to aid in any and all legitimate ways the objects of the committee. The committee then accepted the resignation.

Mr. R. H. Battle was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy and assumed the duties of the chair.

On motion, Wednesday the 25th day of June, was fixed for the meeting of the State Convention, and Raleigh designated as the place of holding the same.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Galloway, of Wayne, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That individually and as a committee we heartily approve the plank in the platform of the Democratic party advocating the abolition of the internal revenue system of the general government as onerous and oppressive to the people of the State.

Resolved, That the policy of the party in this State on this question has been repeatedly declared both in its platform and in numerous memorials from Democratic legislatures, addressed to the Congress of the United States, and the position of the Democratic party in this regard is too well known to admit of doubt or misconstruction.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the earnest and faithful efforts of our Democratic representatives from this State to secure a speedy repeal of the taxes imposed by this oppressive system.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are too enlightened to be deceived by the pretended claim of the coalition and Republican parties of this State to desire a repeal of this system. They asserted in their platform and maintained upon the canvass two years ago the justice of continuing said system, and their sudden announcement of an opposite policy is a recognition of the validity and justice of the position of the Democratic party upon this great question.

The resignation of Col. L. D. Stephenson, of Wake, as a member of the central executive committee, was tendered. It was accepted, and R. G. Dunn, Esq., was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. W. B. Glenn, was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the county conventions that when they meet to send delegates to the State convention, they also appoint delegates to attend a congressional convention of the districts as now constituted, to be held at the same time and place with the State convention, for the purpose of organization in the congressional districts, and also to elect delegates from said districts to the national convention.

It was understood and announced that the congressional conventions alluded to in the above resolution are solely for the purposes of organization and electing delegates to the Democratic national convention, and not for nominating candidates for Congress. R. H. BATTLE, Ch'n.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

The Crisis in Cuba.

The following telegrams give some insight into a movement that has been progressing in Cuba for some time, but only recently has attracted the attention of the outside world:

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, April 15.—The censorship of press dispatches is severe beyond all precedent. Even news that has been published is submitted to the most critical tests and detained in a most aggravating manner. This unusual care and solicitude to prevent certain facts going out from here only serves to emphasize the critical condition in which affairs have come to be upon the island.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Advices from Havana of the 10th inst. say: "The landing of Agnero has caused a feverish state of excitement all over the island. The censorship dispatches, which is in full force again, had for a few days caused the delay of knowledge of the departure of Agnero from Key West, and only when the news of the safe landing of the insurgents could no longer be withheld from the public were all the dispatches announcing their departure allowed to be printed. The effect, therefore, has been doubly disastrous. All reports concur in the certainty that the government has been misled and badly duped by those sympathizing with Agnero, for it now turns out that the insurgents did not land between Cardenas and Matanzas, but they landed east of Cardenas, which fact is corroborated by the declaration of the crew of the schooner Shavers. Agnero, it is further reported, would never have chosen the territory between Cardenas and Matanzas, as it would have been very disadvantageous for his operations. The government, as a matter of course, sent the bulk of the troops in a wrong direction, and is now diligently hiding from the public the first disastrous encounters between Agnero and the few troops he met, as also the swelling of the number of insurgents by the numerous bands which were only waiting for the arrival of Agnero to join him.

"It is said that the partisans of those Cubans who favor annexation to the United States are trying to organize a league which will work in favor of that idea, as a great many Spaniards are becoming converted to it, especially the Catalans, who by their spirit of justice and their intelligence stand above the common level of Spaniards who come here. The Catalans are organizing for the coming week, in spite of the crisis, a costly and splendid popular picnic or *Romeria*, in which the Cuban element will take a very conspicuous part."

MOBILE, ALA., April 15.—Agnero [illegible] in Mobile fifteen or twenty days [illegible]. Speaking of his proposed descent upon Cuba he said he had been to New Orleans, where he met with little encouragement. He met with less here, and so returned to Key West. He said he intended to enter Cuba from the south-west and to wage an irregular warefare, burning plantations and making things hot for the government until he had gathered a large enough force to take the field. It was reported that the Cubans wanted to buy the revenue steamer Crawford, advertised for sale here. Revenue marine officials know nothing of this report.

Mr. Clarence C. Ford, United States consul at Sagua la Grande, has temporarily taken charge of the United States general consulate, vice Gen. Badeau.

MR. HEWITT ON THE MORRISON BILL.—At the monthly meeting of the Tammany society the other day in New York, Mr. Hewitt who was unable to be present wrote that in the proper way, and at the proper time, the war duties on manufactured goods should be largely reduced. But such reduction should be preceded by freeing raw materials from all duties whatever. This, in Mr. Hewitt's judgment, was the limit of the work which ought to be done by the present session of Congress. It would result in a reduction of taxation and at the same time initiate the work of true reform in the revenue system. But if a reduction of revenue could not be obtained by this method it must be secured by some other. It was for this reason that Mr. Hewitt was willing to vote for the Morrison bill, now pending in the House, which was a measure for a reduction of duties rather than an attempt to reform the methods of taxation, but he should hope to see it amended so as to secure a reasonable reform in the system of taxation.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that that policy of the Democratic majority in Congress in its legislation on the tariff and in the interest of tariff reform should be consistent with the history and principles and the State and national platforms of the party. A revision and reform of the tariff was necessary at this time to prevent millions of dollars being taken yearly from the pockets of the people in excess of the needs of government.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ished every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

ONESDAY,.....APRIL 23, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ear (in advance).....$2 00
onths " 1 00
No name entered without payment, and no sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square nch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
racts for advertising for any space or time may ade at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITH—Lost.
. McNEILL—At Auction.
D. McNEILL—Wool Carding.
'S A. GRAY—Annual Meeting.
D. McNEILL—Merchant Mills.
DYE—Millinery and Fancy Goods.
EEN PRIOR & SON—Pocket Knives.
K W. THORNTON—A Perfect Corset.
& LEAK—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
EEN PRIOR & SON—Ladies' Satchels, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

LE.—Manchester Mills were sold at auction Thursday last for $24,100.

RAWBERRIES.—Strawberries are ripe, and soon be cheap and plentiful.

HE MEMORIAL ADDRESS.—The Memorial ress on the 10th of May, will be delivered anl. H. McLean, Esq., of Harnett.

LIGIOUS.—Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshal, of t Church, Raleigh, officiated in St. 's (Episcopal) Church, on Sunday morning last.

HE JETTIES.—The Jetties which have placed in the Cape Fear River, from bridge southward, are said to have been eat service in deepening the channel.

NE BRICK.—Messrs. Tolar & Poe have kiln of 120,000 bricks ready for market, enough to commence a new one. These are the finest ever made in this place.

EVIVAL.—We learn that a revival has closed in Campbellton, conducted by the Mr. Pell. Some thirty-five persons professed religion.

ERSONAL.—We were glad to welcome to old home Mr. Jno. P. Stedman, who has visiting his relatives here. Mr. Stedman is engaged in the Drug business in High.

TRANGERS.—There were many strangers last week from the Southern and Western parts of the State, who came in on the nsboro and Shoe Heel branches of the C. & Y. V. Railway, looking after our ors, &c.

EMBERS HIS HOME.—Mr. A. H. H. r, President of the Colorado Publishing Colorado, Texas, sends as his contribu- to the Fayetteville Library Association berts Texas," a History of Texas.

ORTHERN VISITORS.—Several Northern tlemen of large means, have been visiting section lately, with a view of investing our capital. We are glad to welcome them, hope they may find it to their interest to st and settle here.

OATS.—A countryman wishing to save t odds and ends he probably had on hand he shape of tin cans, old hats, umbrella's , sold a wagon load of goats in this market on Monday.

BEAT AT HIS OWN GAME.—Some days a negro man apparently from the piney ds strolled into one of our music stores looked at an organ. For the fun of the g, the proprietor invited him to play a little. He complied, and to the amazement of crowd, drew from the instrument the most monious strains, accompanying it with a lodious voice. The secret soon leaked out the was one of "Christy's" most skilled ro minstrels on a visit to relatives near Township.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—We understand that e old Maurin place, about three miles om town, owned by Mr. Rowland, proprietor of the Star Works, was sold last week, together with the steam engine, agricultural implements, stock, &c., to General Brady, who intends moving his family here from Connecticut. It is not the intention (as been rumored) of Mr. Rowland to leave the county, but finding the distance from the Railway too great, and such necessitated much expense. He proposes to continue the business of making rims, spokes, &c., nearer town. The character of the wood together with his skill, has gained for him a great reputation, and his work is eagerly sought after in Massachusetts and elsewhere. Locating nearer to transportation he expects to increase his business considerably, and it will, ere long, be numbered among our most flourishing and enterprising industries.

NEW FEATURE IN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—A few days ago while conversing with Mr. N. G. Wade, who lives about [illegible] miles from Fayetteville, we learned that he had at day sold a flock of sheep in this market and at satisfactory prices. Upon further inquiry he informed us that he pastured his sheep all the winter in a large field which was literally covered with "wild onions." He stated that this kind of food was not only highly relished by the sheep, but that they "kept fat" on all the time. The onions grew during the Fall and Winter, and the tops, which is the part the sheep eat, die down on approach of Summer. Thus solving a much mooted question; how to furnish cheaply sheep with green food during the winter months. On one acre enough onions can be raised, (for they spread rapidly, and never die out unless plowed up) to winter about fifty sheep. The only possible objection that can be raised to this food, is that of imparting an onion tasto to the mutton, this is obviated by feeding the sheep intended for market on other kinds of food for a week previous to their being killed. This is a matter worthy of notice and experiment by our farmers, as it can be tried cheaply and on a small scale until thoroughly tested.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GREEN.—The remains of Mrs. Adeline Green, mother of our esteemed Congressman, Hon. W. J. Green, arrived here on Saturday night, and were buried from the Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Marshall of Raleigh. The following were the pall bearers:

Col. J. A. Pemberton, Capt. A. B. Williams, Maj. R. M. Orrell, Capt. A. E. Rankin, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Capt. J. B. Smith, Col. J. B. Starr and Maj. A. A. McKethan.

Mrs. Green died at the residence of Vice President David Davis in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 16th inst., at the ripe old age of 82 years. She has ever been noted as a helper of the helpless, a bountiful and cheerful giver; wherever distress was found, there her heart found its place. To Confederate soldiers, her purse was ever open, and her deeds of charity will be ever remembered by the poor and suffering who lived around her. Truly, such will receive the reward, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

A GOOD WOMAN GONE TO REST.—Died at Bloomington, Illinois, at the residence of Judge Davis, on Wednesday the 16th inst., Mrs. Adeline E. Green, widow of Gen. Thos. J. Green, of Warren county, N. C., in the 82d year of her age. Her funeral services took place on last Sunday in Fayetteville, Drs. Huske and Marshall officiating.

Perhaps no woman of the age had a more extensive circle of acquaintances; and certainly none was more universally respected and beloved. Charity was with her second nature, and she seemed to dispense it entirely for the gratification of herself and the recipient, for none ever heard from her of the good that she did.

In the opinion of the writer, who had good opportunity for judging, she deserves to rank with the greatest philanthropists of this or any age, for none ever gave more freely and fully in proportion to their means. This will be attested by her poor neighbors in Warren, and still further verified by hundreds of Confederate prisoners who knew her by her good works at Point Lookout, Elmira, Johnson's Island and from whatever other prison the cry for relief reached her. Among those brave and devoted men, her name was as a household word. Although possessed of a bountiful income, she nevertheless stinted herself almost to penury in those troublous times in order to answer the appeals for clothes, blankets and medicines that came up from suffering heroes.

Possessed of the womanly traits in a remarkable degree, she was also endowed with some of the highest attributes of the other sex. Gentle and genial, amiable and loving, (as all of her sex should be) no mortal man was ever yet more devoid of fear, and few more prompt in reaching correct conclusion in critical juncture. Void of austerity, as of ostentation, she was youthful far below her age, and happiest most when others were happy around her. Her table was free, her house was open; "as open as day, and the heart of its owner."

If cry for bread or meat came up, no matter how hard pressed herself, that cry must needs be answered. She lived for the gain of others; she died for her own, for have we not oracular authority that "the greatest of these is charity." Her life was fortunate beyond the general run. Its close and final ending no less so. She died under the ministrations of loving hearts and gentle hands, in a far off State, and craved and got "a little bit of earth for charity;" in that where she was known and loved and honored best.

God bless you, and may peace be with you, best friend of my youth and manhood.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Miss Mallett's house on Court House Square is nearly finished.

Dr. Hinsdale, as well as Judge MacRae, is painting and generally improving dwelling houses, fences, &c.

Mr. Duncan Rose has broken ground for a new brick Law Office next to that of Geo. M. Rose.

Mr. R. H Tomlinson is framing his new house on Winslow street.

Mr. Chas. McMillan is putting up more new houses on McMillan street, and his truck farm just West of this settlement looks large enough and forward enough to soon, and amply, supply the town with early vegetables.

Any one passing Mallett's Bridge cannot fail to notice the great improvements Mr. Alex. Faircloth has made, both as to his house and grounds. The house has been added to and handsomely painted, and the adjacent yards and other grounds are tastefully laid off, and surrounded by a neat paling fence.

Harrington Hill and vicinity d serves its share of praise for improvements. Mr. Jno. Thomson has erected ten or twelve new buildings on what was formerly known as "Lett's Field." He has also greatly improved and cleared up about his residence. Mr. J. M. Vann has repaired his dwelling, fences, &c. Mr. Matthew Johnson has his large farm under a new, strong fence, and is busy plowing, cleaning out ditches, &c. Nearer town Mr. Wm. Overby has added to and painted his comfortable home place, and has displayed great taste in his selection of colors. Every spring that part of the town looks booming; gardens are early and well worked; old fences have been replaced by new ones, and a general air of comfort and growth pervades the scene.

IN MEMORIAM.—George W. Pegram, whose death has been recently announced in the public print, was a resident of Harnett county, and was a gentleman universally loved. His first entrance into public life was as a member of the House of Commons in 1846, with Duncan Shaw, Esq., and afterwards in 1848 and 1850 with the late James C. Dobbin, and latterly he represented Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of North Carolina. In his own he filled many offices of honor and trust, and discharged the duties of all with the strictest fidelity. Mr. Pegram was a christian gentleman, and as such, was in fact and in truth a peace-maker in all his section of country, arbitrating and settling controversies among his neighbors and friends, and contributing by example to induce them to live in harmony. He has gone to his reward. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina, will preach in St. John's Church on Monday morning next, in the afternoon at St. Joseph's, (colored), at night at St. John's, at which time the rite of confirmation will be administered.

On Monday afternoon at Christ Church, Rockfish, services at five o'clock.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Robert Strange, second son of the late Col. Robert Strange, was ordained Deacon in St. James' Episcopal Church Wilmington, on Sunday last. Mr. Strange studied theology for several years under that eminent Divine, Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and has for some time been engaged in active missionary work to the colored people of Virginia.

FAYETTEVILLE'S OPPORTUNITY.—By permission we refer to a letter recently received by Mr. Jno. C. McCaskill of Shoe Heel directed via Fayetteville, from Mr. B. Hillyard, Esq., of New Orleans, informing him "that he represents a Real Estate Office and Board of Information, and that the parties he represents have large capital that they wish to place in Cotton Factories in the South. Provided the amounts are not less than $200,000, and that the town or local stockholders take an equal amount of stock with themselves." It is evident that capitalists from all parts of the country have had their attention attracted to the fine water powers and increased Railroad facilities of this place, and we may confidently hope and expect, an influx of enterprise and capital in the near future.

THE HAYMOUNT GUARDS.—This company, composed of boys of the Graded School, celebrated their first anniversary on Tuesday last by a target exercise. The prize, a gold badge, was won by Douglas Haigh. His score was 23 out a possible 25. Very good indeed for the boys.

FIRST DAY OF FAYETTEVILLE AND GREENSBORO EXCURSION.—Notwithstanding the bad weather several persons took advantage of the excursion rates, left on the one o'clock train for Greensboro yesterday, and the five o'clock train from Greensboro brought quite a number of visitors.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss A C Allen; Cubo Armstrong.
B—Jno Buckingham.
C—H C Carter; D K Campbell.
D—Hilliary Doil.
G—W H Gainey
H—Betty Hatwood; Rev E H Hill; Ed Hughs.
K—E J Kelly.
M—W C Monroe; Robert Melvin; A H Moore; Jno Mitchell; R D P Monroe; John Monroe.
P—Chester Powell; W C Petts; W N Powell.
R—Miss Lizzee Resoe.
W—H Williams; David Williams.
Mc—John McArten; Andrea McArther; Miss S B McNeill; John McArne.

Consecration of Bishop Watson.

The Wilmington *Review* gives the following account of the consecration of Dr. A. A. Watson as Bishop of East Carolina:

At a few minutes after 11 o'clock the full, rich tones of the organ, under the skillful hands of Mr. E. Thorpe, pealed forth a march, announcing the entrance of the Bishops and Clergy, who walked up the centre aisle to the desk, which, with its surroundings, had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion. After they had become seated and the organ had ceased, the services were opened by the reading of the Collects and Commandments by Bishop Neeley, of Maine. These were followed by the reading of the Epistle by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill.; reading of the Gospel by Bishop Neeley, of Maine, and the Creed, by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill.; then a hymn by the choir. Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, then preached the sermon for the occasion, which was a logical, forcible and impressive discourse; and in those portions where he alluded to the duties and responsibilities of the Bishop-elect and to his own heartfelt sorrow at the necessity which demanded a division of the Diocese, it was deeply pathetic and affecting. It was listened to throughout with the most patient, earnest and interested attention. At the conclusion of the sermon a hymn was sung by the choir, after which the Bishop-elect was presented by Bishop Howe, of South Carolina, and Bishop Randolph, of Virginia. The certificate of Election and the Canonical Testimonial were then read by Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Secretary of the Diocesan Convention. The Certificate of Consent of Standing Committees was read by the President of the Standing Committee, and the Certificate of Consent of the Bishops was read by Rev. Dr. N. C. Hughes, of Chocowinity, N. C. The Promise of Conformity was then made by the Bishop-elect. The Litany by Bishop Howe, of South Carolina; Interrogatories by Bishop Green, of Mississippi, and then followed the Investiture by the attending Presbyters. These were followed by the Consecration, by Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, the Presiding Bishop, assisted by the other Bishops present. A hymn was sung, after which the letters of Consecration were signed, which was followed by the reading of the Letter of Consecration, by Rev. Jos. C. Huske, D.D., Deputy Registrar.

Adjutant General Johnstone Jones, of the State Guard, has issued a notice that in accordance with law, a board will assemble at Asheville, N. C., on Thursday, May 22, "to establish and prescribe rules, regulations, forms and proceedings for the use, government and instruction of the Militia of North Carolina, subject to the approval of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief." The board will be composed as follows: Brigadier General Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General; Colonel F. H. Cameron, Inspector General; Colonel J. W. Cotton, 1st Regiment; Captain A. J. Ellington, Co. I, 3rd Regiment; Lieutenant J. R. Robertson, Co. E, 4th Regiment, and Private J. L. Cantwell, Co. C, 2nd Regiment.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

MARRIED.

HARRINTON—McCORMICK—In Harnett County, on the 20th of March, by John Harrington, Esq., Mr. DAVID O. HARRINTON to Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Duncan McCormick, Esq.

MCNEILL—MORRIS—In Moore County, on the 27th of March, by Rev. J. D. Arnold, Mr. CLAUDE P. MCNEILL, of Harnett, to Miss NANNIE, daughter of Mr. John Morris, of Moore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

He Does Not Need to Go After His Money.

In reply to an inquiry of a reporter, Mr. G. Goldsmith (one of our best known Jewish citizens), Did you ever win anything before? He replied: Oh, yes! now and then. I once won $1,250 in a German Lottery, and have won small sums at odd times in The Louisiana State Lottery. Will you visit New Orleans for the purpose of collecting your money (alluding to $15,000, the one-fifth of the capital prize in The Louisiana State Lottery, on Tuesday, March 11, on ticket No. 14,467). No! we have deposited the ticket with the Columbus (Miss.) Insurance and Banking Co. for collection. It is sure enough. The draft was promptly honored.—Extract from the *Columbus (Miss.) Dispatch*, March 14th, 1884.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.

All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.

March 5, 1884. 57-3m

ADULTS ARE SUBJECT TO WORMS AS well as children; therefore, how important it is that the system should be cleansed of these vile pests. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will do it effectually.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	10@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD -	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	26@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	25@55	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@5.10	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIS—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.50@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 21—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon bid, with nl sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at $1.05 for Strained and 1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

APRIL 23d, 1884.

F. R. ROSE. W. F. LEAK.

ROSE & LEAK

Take pleasure in informing the public that their new stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Notions, Shoes, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,

bought recently for CASH in the Northern Markets is now in store and complete.

Their two stores are full of

ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE

GOODS,

all of which are offered to the public by wholesale or retail at a small advance on

NEW YORK COST.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

April 23, 1884. 64-2t

A LARGE LINE OF

LADIES' REAL PLUSH SATCHELS.
Ladies' Genuine Alligator Skin Satchels.
Ladies' Genuine Seal Skin Satchels.

We are offering Ladies Leather Satchels at fifty cents. Quite as good as are being sold elsewhere at 75 cents and $1.00.

Call and see our fifty cent satchels (a real bargain.)

An extensive line of Goods suitable for Bridal Presents, just received.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

April 23, 1884. 1t

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. MCNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

POCKET KNIVES.

100 DOZEN JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' CELEBRATED POCKET KNIVES.
100 Dozen Geo. Wostenholm & Son's Genuine I X L Pocket Knives.
50 Dozen American Pocket Knives.
In one, two, three and four blades.
For sale low by

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

April 2, 1884. 1t

Red Springs' Greeting!

LOTS FOR SALE.

THREE LOTS for sale on Fayetteville Street, 33x75, from $75 to $125; one corner lot on Fayetteville and Spring Streets, 40x50, $175. All these lots are located in the centre of Town, and will be sold only at these prices for cash. For a bargain apply to D. W. TOWNSEND,

Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62-4tpd

A PERFECT CORSET.

DR. WARNER of New York City has devoted many years of diligent study and many thousand dollars to the perfection of a Corset combining durability with healthfulness. The result of his efforts culminated in the discovery of COROLINE for boning purposes which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone. I have taken the Agency for the sale of his celebrated goods in this territory and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

DR. WARNER'S MODEL MOULDED CORSETS.

This Corset is made of fine Coutil, and is trimmed with superior lace. It is elastic, pliable and very comfortable, is steam moulded and for elegance of shape is superior to the finest imported goods.

DR. WARNER'S FLEXIBLE HIP CORSETS.

This Corset is constructed after the analogy of the human body, the bones upon the sides passing, like ribs, around the body. This secures a perfect fitting Corset, so comfortable that a lady can lie down in it with ease—so flexible that it yields readily to every movement of the body.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSETS

This favorite Corset is now made with the celebrated TAMPICO BUST, which are as soft and pliable as velvet, and yet so elastic that they will retain their shape perfectly until the Corset is worn out.

DR. WARNER'S COROLINE CORSETS.

This Corset as its name signifies is boned with Coroline. This substance CANNOT break but will, in every instance, outlast the Corset. The side steels can be removed without injury to the Corset in case they are not desired.

DR. WARNER'S COROLINE COUTIL CORSETS.

This Corset is designed and intended for summer wear. It is an elegant goods, light weight and long, on the style of Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset.

Orders by Mail Solicited.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

April 22, 1884 1t

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS, of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. MCNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, at 11 o'clock, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the stables of Messrs. Gaster & Harrington, their entire stock of

Carriages, Carts, Buggies, Wagons,

and other vehicles;

HARNESS, SADDLES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Also, one pair MATCH HORSES, a PONY, and any other stock. Horses or Mules, that may be on hand at that time.

Included in above are TWO NEW BUGGIES and SIX SETS NEW HARNESS.

G. P. MCNEILL, Assignee.

April 23, 1884. 64-2t

LOST!

BETWEEN Manchester Mills and Fayetteville, on the 17th, a POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money and papers, valuable only to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the office of J. B. SMITH.

April 23, 1884. 1t

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 15, 1884.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

JULIUS A. GRAY, Pres't.

April 23, 1884. 64-2t

The Latest and The Most Approved.

THE PIVOT CORSET.

THIS CORSET expands and contracts with the breathing, and yields to every movement of the wearer—constantly making an easy and elegant fit.

The top and bottom of the front of the CORSET are pivoted near the waist, allowing easy play backward and forward.

They are held in position by stays in the pockets of the detached edges, and by an elastic connection.

They each play freely upon an underlying extension, which prevents the body from protruding.

Illustrated Plates furnished on application, showing the various positions the body can be placed in by wearing the PIVOT CORSETS.

For sale only at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.

April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. MCKETHAN,
MCKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.

MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.

MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

PINE ISLAND

GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.

J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

LANDRETH'S Garden Seeds

are always reliable

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.

March 26, 1884. 60-3m

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

COX'S

Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

April 2, 1884. 61tf

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, we will sell at public auction, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May 3d, 1884, at 12 M., the following lots or parcels of land in the town of Fayetteville:

1st. The Lot on Hay Street, adjoining the store occupied by W. N. Tillinghast, known as the "Whitehead Store" lot.

2d. The House and Lot on Hay Street, now occupied by Mrs. M. B. Whitehead, known as the "old Whitehead residence."

3d. A lot on Dick Street, adjoining Dr. J. W. McNeill.

4th. A Lot on Franklin Street, adjoining Gaster & Harrington's Livery Stables, known as the "Blacksmith Shop."

The above described property is sold under a decree by consent of all the tenants in common for partition between the heirs-at-law of Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, deceased. The title is perfect, and immediate possession will be given.

Terms of sale—CASH.

A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
D. ROSE,
Commissioners.

April 2, 1884. 61-5t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L. Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS,
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 21, 1884. 60-6t

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884. 1t

Amor Mortuus.

Long years ago, when all the world was young
And fresh and sweet, one morning I espied
Love standing by my side,
White, sun-kissed lilies in his hand;
With these he smote my heart-door, as he cried:
"Open! at Love's command!"
And lo! my heart-door on its hinges swung,
And slowly opened wide.

Love entered. All my life seemed fair and gay,
With passion-blossoms rare my heart he dressed,
My lips with kisses pressed.
A thousand times I would that I had died
Ere I had opened to the vision blest!
Ah, would I had denied
The stranger welcome, for one bitter day
He died within my breast.

Love lieth dead, for ever pale and still;
By cruel hands, false vows, all foully slain,
Red with his life-blood's stain.
No lilies now or passion blooms he bears,
Only the thorny crimson rose of pain
Upon his breast he wears.
I kiss his trailing wings, dumb lips so chill,
I weep, I call in vain.

Shall there in some far day, some unborn year,
Some yet unwelcomed hour, unknown before,
A step pause by my door;
A hand smite on the portals shut so fast,
A voice, that thrills my being to its core,
Bid my love rise at last?
Or shall he, in eternal darkness drear
Lie dead for evermore?

—*All the Year Round.*

Forests, a Necessity to our Water Supply.

[Commissioner McGehee in April Bulletin.]

In a rocky nook near the crest of a mountain in the Tuscan Appennines, there flowed a clear, cool, and perennial fountain, uniting three distinct springs in a single current. The ancient beeches around, and particularly above the springs, were felled. On the disappearance of the wood, the springs ceased to flow except in a thread of water in rainy weather, greatly inferior in quantity to that of the old fountain. The beeches were succeeded by firs, and as soon as they had grown sufficiently to shade the soil, the springs began again to flow, and they gradually returned to their former abundance and quality.

The influence of the forest on springs—says another distinguished writer—is strikingly shown by an instance at Heilbronn. The woods on the hills surrounding the town are cut in regular succession every twentieth year. As the annual cuttings approach a certain point the springs yield less water, some of them none at all; but as the young growth shoots up, they flow more and more feely, and at length bubble up again in all their original abundance.

The evidence presented by the cases here mentioned seems to be complete. In one case the spring disappears when the trees are cut down. In another, after it had disappeared from this cause, it reappeared when the trees were permitted to grow again. In another, a spring was created, so to speak, in a moist place when trees were allowed to grow up around it.

Those who are conversant with the works on Forestry will recollect that no facts in illustration of this subject are drawn from Greek or Roman writers. The sanctity attaching to springs among those nations effectually guarded the groves and trees near them from spoliation. Any act of that kind would, in their opinion, have provoked the vengeance of the offended deities. There was, therefore, nothing of the kind to record.

To our own country we would naturally turn as that which affords the finest field for observation on this subject. The annual inroads made upon our forests and which have been made from the settlement of the country, have certainly presented excellent opportunities for observation; and the observations have been made, but unfortunately they are nowhere recorded. In the hurry of our age and country nothing more than a mental note is made of such changes. Yet in almost every community elderly citizens can refer to instances in which, within the range of their own observation, springs have, as the phrase is, "gone dry." Throughout the Atlantic States we know from tradition that gelds and pastures were formerly watered by overflowing springs, where now no water can be found to quench the thirst of man or animal. Cattle have to be driven to a distance to obtain water, when a little foresight and precaution would have preserved a bountiful supply in the pastures where they graze. The cost of a laborer has to be incurred to do now for the cattle what they formerly did for themselves, and far better than the laborer. The best possible provision which can be made in this way for cattle, is to put them where they can reach water at will.

The writer feels it in some sense a personal duty to draw attention to this subject. Years ago he cultivated a plantation, each field of which was upwards of one hundred acres in extent. In a border of one field, just at an angle formed by the junction of two ranges of hills, there broke out a bold spring, the waters of which were peculiarly clear and cold; it was, moreover, the only spring the field. The slopes of the hills, for a short distance above the spring, were covered by a grove of trees, many being of large size, the rest an undergrowth of saplings. The manager, while clearing up the field for a crop during the absence of the proprietor, cut down the trees and grubbed up the undergrowth under the notion of giving to the field a more dressed and finished appearance. In the early summer the spring began to fail, and at the end of it had disappeared, and as time proved, it had disappeared forever. A stream which flowed through the field furnished water for the cattle; drinking water for laborers had to be brought a long distance, and when it reached them had, by exposure to the sun, become unpalatable. Such an experience ought to be known, that it may be used by others as a warning.

It is hoped that this paper may, in some measure, serve to direct increased attention to our springs, as the source of supply for what is not only an indispensable necessity, but for what is also one of the highest enjoyments of every created thing. Nor can any one be insensible to the charm which they impart to the landscape in the verdure that surrounds them, and which clothes the borders of the rill which flows from them. The method of preservation lies principally in sparing the trees for a few rods around them, or in leaving a space for trees to grow where they have been cut down.

The Lincoln *Press* says that Maj. Burton in searching for a tin mine has discovered a very rich vein of gold on his place near town.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

The stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad will meet in Greensboro on the 6th of May.

Hon. Walter Steele, delivers the annual address at the Greensboro Female College commencement.

Mr. Fred. A. Worth, a nephew of State Treasurer Worth, and one of the leading tobacconists of Asheville, died on the 14th inst. His age was about 30 years.

Dr. J. M. Worth, who has returned from Waynesville, says there were at least 500 mountain people at the Waynesville railroad celebration who saw a locomotive for the first time. They looked at it with awe and wonder.

The Richmond & Danville has purchased 27,500 tons of steel rails, with which to relay the road from West Point and Alexandria to Augusta, Ga. The work is to be completed about October 1st. The road is also about to receive a liberal supply of new equipment.

A Person correspondent to the Durham *Reporter* says the price of land in Roxboro is booming. A sale was made a few days ago of a back lot about 50x89 feet for $250, with not a foot of front to it, that being about $2,500 per acre. Front land can't be bought hardly at any price. It looks so pretty vacant. What price would be set on it if any one wished to purchase is hard to tell.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, reached a point in town on the 16th inst., within a few hundred yards of the permanent depot site. Passengers are now conveyed to and from the Fayetteville train by the regular hotel busses. The Ralph Gorrell lot has been purchased for the purpose of a depot site, and efforts are now being made to build a union depot with the R. & D. road and connections.

The people of Charlotte are very much excited over the escape of T. L. Shields, who, some months ago, killed Sitton, and was tried at the last term of Mecklenburg Superior Court and convicted of murder. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. It is alleged that some one unlocked the door and turned him out.

Shields has since been captured about 8 miles from Charlotte by a posse of citizens and again lodged in jail.

A conference was held here, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, between a delegation of gentlemen from Durham and President Robinson of the Seaboard system, and Maj. Winder, the General Manager of the R. & G. R. & A. L. R. R. and C. C. R. R., in regard to a competing line of railroad from that town to connect either at Cary, Apex or Franklinton. No definite conclusion were reached, however.

The same paper speaking of the Easter celebration in Raleigh, says the collection at Christ Church in the morning amounted to four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents; and at the Good Shepherd church to four hundred and thirty-four dollars.

BLAINE'S ELECTIONEERING DODGES.—Coming now to the Presidential issues on the Republican side, Mr. Blaine is writing his book to the extent of four minutes a day and gives the rest of his time to his campaign. He has a house on the President's Square and a powerful telescope trained on the White House and is making an effort to study how many drinks a day Arthur takes in order to be able to carry on his Government. Every night or two Arthur gives a dinner to about fifty members of Congress and their wives. Blaine has his scouts out and they capture all the Republicans and effective men, it is said, at dinner and bring them over to lunch afterwards. Blaine has got a brand-new set of moneyed supporters. The only one of the old set who sticks to him is Steve Elkins, who is down in Washington, 6½ feet high and nearly 4 feet broad, looking three or four ways all at once, but every way for Blaine. If anybody should inquire for Blaine during these times he is told that he is just finishing the ninety-fourth chapter and in proof of it a beautiful extract is brought out and slipped to the newspapers, where he pays a high compliment to all the deceased statesmen of both parties, such as Jerry Black and George Washington.—*Wash. Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PAT AND THE SERMON.—"That was a good sermon, was it not, that we had last Sunday?"

"True for you, your honor, an intelligent one! It done me a power of good."

"I am glad of that. Can you tell me what particularly struck you? What was it about?"

"Oh, well," scratching his head. "I don't rightly—not just exactly know. I—a—I. A' where's the use of telling lies. Sure I don't remember one single 'dividual word of it, good or bad. Sorra a bit of me knows what it was about at all."

"And yet you say it done you a power of good?"

"So it did, sir. I'll stick to that."

"I don't see how."

"Well, now, yer honor, look here. There's my shirt that the wife is after washing; and clean and white it is, by reason of all the water, and the soap that's gone through it. But not a drop of'em all—water, or soap, or blue has stayed in, d'ye see? And that's just the same with me and that sermon. It's run through me, yer honor, and it's dried out of me; but all the same, just like my Sunday shirt, I'm the better and the cleaner after it".—*Ex.*

HOW THE TELEGRAPH PESTERS BISMARCK.—A Berlin dispatch says that Prince Bismarck, in a private conversation in which he explained his withdrawal from the Prussian Ministry, is reported to have said: "I am 70 years old. My nerves are in bad condition. I have not time to be unctuous. The telegraph fearfully multiplies my work. Germany is interested in whatever happens in the capitals of the world, including New York and Washington. The world is a chess-board, and I must watch moves affecting Germany. It is necessary now to study not only dominant politicians, but also wire-pullers, financiers, and current opinion everywhere, and to act rapidly upon information telegraphed in haste. The Chancellorship is no sinecure. Its duties might overtax a younger man's strength. Without the Emperor's support I could not get through."

Charles Reade, the English novelist, is dead.

North Carolina Manufacturing Industries.

In the *Western Manufacturer* published at Chicago, we find an interesting statement of the number and variety of manufacturing establishments in this State.

The following are the leading industries with the number of establishments in each:

Industries.	*No. Estabs.*
Agricultural Implements	7
Blast Furnaces	6
Boots and Shoes	10
Carriage Shops	90
Cotton Factories	69
Cotton Gins	34
Cotton Gins and Mills	38
Distilleries	40
Flour and Grist Mills	570
Foundries	19
Furniture Factories	36
Machine Shops	20
Planing Mills	21
Saw and Lumber Mills	177
Saw and Grist Mills	86
Tanneries	97
Tobacco Factories	119
Turpentine Distilleries	94
Wagon Shops	50
Miscellaneous	100
Total	1,632

The following a list of the leading manufacturing towns and cities with the population and number of establishments in each:

Towns.	*No. Estabs.*	*Pop.*
Ashboro	7	350
Asheville	5	5,000
Auburn	6	100
Bakersville	6	650
Battleboro	4	350
Beaumont	4	50
Berea	4	100
Bethania	6	110
Bliss	4	25
Brevard	4	25
Bush Hill	4	300
Cameron	8	350
Carthage	5	350
Carey	4	320
Catawba	4	175
Chapel Hill	8	850
Charleston	4	30
Charlotte	15	8,000
China Grove	5	100
Columbia	4	175
Columbus	4	75
Company Shops	7	820
Concord	14	1,350
Conover	8	250
Dallas	7	500
Davidson College	5	350
Durham	14	4,500
Elizabeth City	11	3,250
Fayetteville	26	5,000
Forest City	7	120
Franklin	12	150
Frankville	4	300
Gastonia	6	250
Gibsonville	6	115
Goldsboro	11	3,295
Graham	8	390
Greensboro	21	2,110
Greenville	7	1,000
Hadley's Mills	4	100
Halifax	4	500
Harrington	4	150
Henderson	9	1,425
Hendersonville	8	685
Hertford	4	675
Hickory	11	1,120
High Point	15	2,000
Hillsboro	14	1,000
Jacob's Fork	5	35
Jamestown	5	100
Kernersville	12	590
Keyser	5	50
King's Mountain	12	500
Kinston	5	2,000
Kittrell	5	300
Laurel Hill	6	75
Laurinburg	4	910
Leaksville	10	800
Leicester	4	200
Lewiston	5	75
Lexington	11	630
Lincolnton	19	1,400
Littleton	4	115
Manly	7	350
Marion	5	500
Mebanesville	6	250
Milton	8	890
Mooresville	5	510
Morganton	9	870
Mount Airy	25	500
Mount Olive	4	700
Mount Pleasant	5	315
New Berne	16	6,450
Newton	21	700
Pittsboro	5	400
Plymouth	5	840
Princeton	6	200
Raleigh	25	14,000
Reidsville	13	2,500
Rockingham	5	900
Rocky Mount	6	555
Roxboro	4	200
Salem	9	1,350
Salisbury	10	3,000
Sandy Creek	6	300
Shallotte	9	300
Shelby	7	1,200
Snow Hill	5	400
Stanley's Creek	5	75
Statesville	12	1,895
Marlboro	5	1,600
Taylorsville	5	180
Thomasville	10	600
Warsaw	8	185
Webster	5	300
Williamston	6	485
Wilmington	25	17,375
Wilson	9	2,000
Winston	17	4,500

These 106 towns and cities, with an aggregate of 124,055, have 813 manufacturing establishments, or about half in the State, and on an average one to every 152 inhabitants. It will be seen that North Carolina has a fair start in the mechanical industries, and with no drawbacks bids fair to be one of the leading manufacturing States of the South.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: "Adjutant General Johnstone Jones has gone to Washington in the interest of the military appropriation bill. The bill to increase the appropriation for the militia of the States from $200,000 to $600,000 has passed the Senate and will be before the House on the 21st. If it is passed the State Guard of North Carolina will have an appropriation of $16,000 per annum, and in the event of success, Gen. Jones intends to immediately arrange for a grand encampment of our soldiers in the mountains the coming summer." It is the grand that ing among the officers of the encampment we at Raleigh for a week, during the exposition.

The Man Who Grew.

One day last week a Detroit mechanic was going down Michigan avenue, and became favorably impressed with a pair of pants hanging in front of a cheap clothing store. The price was low, the goods seemed all right, and he made up his mind to purchase.

"I gif you de word of Andrew Shackson dot dose pants are shust like iron," said the dealer. "I warrants dem efery dime."

After three or four days' wear the purcaser found the bottoms of the pants crawling toward his knees. It was a sad case of shrinkage, and he pot mad and went back to the store and said:

"You swindled me on those pants. See how they have shrunk!"

The dealear looked him all over, felt of his head, pulled on the pants, and finally said:

"I shall gif you one thousand dollars a month if you will travel with me."

"How—what!"

"You are shust growing right up at the rate of two inches a day, and I dakes you aroundt the country on exhibition. Dose pants are shust as long as efer, but you haf grown outt of dem."

"I don't believe it!" shouted the man. "I am forty years old, and quit growing long ago."

"I gif you de word of Andrew Shackson dot you vas growing."

"I don't care whose word you give! I say these pants have shrunk nearly a foot!"

"Has de top of dose pants shrunk down any?" softly asked the dealer.

"Why, no."

Shouldn't de vaistband shrink down shust as queek as does bottoms should shrink up? If it's in de cloth, one part should shrink like de odder, eh? When I sold you dot elegant pair of pants for tree dollar I don't suppose you vas growing so fast or I shall haf put zum straps on de bottoms."

"Well, I don't like this way of doing business," said the purchaser.

"Shust like me. I sells such elegant pants as dose to a man, and he grows out of dem, it damages my trade. You haf damaged me five hoondred dollar, but I haf low rent, pays cash for mein goods, and make you dis fifty-cent tie for five cents."

The man walked out to the curbstone, and turning around, shook his fist and said:

"You are a liar and a cheat, and I'll dare you out here!"

"Such dings sink deep into my heart," sighed the dealer, as he took down his pipe. "I dinks I sells out dis peesness and beddles some vases aroundt. Den when I sells to somepody it makes no difference how much dev grow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A LADY IN JAPAN.—An English lady traveling in Japan writes as follows about her experince in undress: "In the country house of a ruined daimio, where we obtained lodging and entertainment, I was a cause of much amusement. A number of ladies were invited to meet me at afternoon nice (the name for dinner.) They sat on their heels around the little table while I used a chair. My feet were stretched out before me. The hostess with, as I took it, many apologies, began to inspect my boots. As her coriosity was keen, I drew them off. All the ladies pounced upon them, and some of them asked leave to fit them on. Before doing this, they caused bowls of hot water to be fetched, washed their feet carefully and dried them by fanning them, which made the wet evaporate quickly. As they all had children's feet, my boots were awkwardly big and more ridiculous than I can say. The ladies next handled my skirt and corsage, and, to oblige them, I took them off. The petticoats had their turn, then my stockings, which they did not laugh at, after them my buckled elastic gaters, and last my stays. Japanese politeness here broke down. Every one shook and cried with laughter in looking at the stays. One of the ladies had picked up some French at Osaka (a treaty port), and explained to me that the others wished to know whether the stays had been invented to serve as a cuirass to protect fair Europeans from rude men, or was it worn as a penitential garment to expiate sins? I said: "No, but to beautify the figure." This answer convulsed them. A stayed up woman affected their impressionable and well educated eyes as something monstrously ugly and absurd. Japanese dress is beautiful, and so easy. There was yet another question to be answered. There are, so far as I know, neither cows, nor goats in Japan. Children are not, therefore, weaned until they are nearly big enough to go to school. I had noticed that poor little Miss Mite was an object of general commiseration. I did not know why. The reason came out when my stays were being examined. They were a barrier between the mother and the child, which was cut of by them from its lacteal rights. I told them that we delegated the nursing duties to poor women and cows. I am afraid I was imperfectly translated, for I saw that I was for a moment an object of horror.

A. H. STEPHENS'S WHIST PLAYING.—I see going the rounds of the press an account of Mr. Stephens's whist parties with Garfield, Frye, and Samuel J. Randall. The correspondent says he used to sit up until midnight at the game. I never knew of his being out of his bed at 10 o'clock. He was a master of this game, but violated habitually what is commonly supposed to be a fundamental rule. He kept up a stream of talk about his hand, and gave his partner a deal of instruction. He did not like to be beaten, and was jubilant when he made a big score. Dear old grand old man! What a delightful thing comes in that amusement, and what a [illegible] across my heart when I look up, day or night, at the corner window of the National Hotel and think of the past and of him who made much of my life here valuable, who made it endurable! It is long since he was exalted, long for some of us—but his memory is green and beautiful as his life was just and phenomenal. I have never of late years been near the old room that he once made a call to go there, because the I never would turn to ghosts and make very a grave.—*Washington Letter to the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

It is said 6,000 boys and 2,000 girls under thirteen years of age, are employed in Chicago factories in violation of law.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8.15, A. M., Monday, April 7th, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 15	
Little River	13.75	9 05	9 00
Spout Spring	20.0	9 35	9 30
*Rock Branch	27.5	10 05	10 05*
Swann's	29.0	10 15	10 11
Jonesboro	34.1	11 00	10 41
Sanford	37.1	11 40	11 15
		P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	43.5	12 25	12 20
Gulf	46.5	12 58	12 43
Richmond	53.7	1 35	1 26
Ore Hill	58.0	2 05	1 53
Siler	62.6	2 33	2 23
Staley	70.0	3 20	3 08
Liberty	74.4	3 55	3 45
Julian	81.5	4 40	4 30
Pleasant Garden	89.6	5 38	5 28
Head of Road	94.0		6 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Head of Road	0.0	11 10	
Pleasant Garden	4.4	11 43	11 33
		P. M.	P. M.
Julian	12.5	12 40	12 31
Liberty	19.6	1 25	1 15
Staley	24.0	1 58	1 48
Siler	31.4	2 43	2 33
Ore Hill	36.0	3 13	3 01
Richmond	40.3	3 40	3 31
Gulf	47.5	4 20	4 08
Egypt	50.5	4 43	4 38
Sanford	56.9	5 33	5 08
Jonesboro	59.9	6 03	5 48
Swann's	65.0	6 34	6 28
*Rock Branch	66.5	6 40	*6 40
Spout Spring	74.0	7 22	7 17
Little River	80.25	8 00	7 47
Fayetteville	94.0		8 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	9 00	
Rockfish	7.02	9 40	9 30
McNatt's	14.0	10 20	10 10
Lumber Bridge	16.3		10 32

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Lumber Bridge	0.0	6 00	
McNatt's	2.3	6 20	6 12
Rockfish	9.1	7 00	6 50
Fayetteville	16.3		7 30

*Flag Stations.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

No. 1 connects with R. & A. Freight at Sanford to Raleigh.

No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Lumber Bridge at 11 P. M., and arriving at Fayetteville at 12 15 A. M. No train from Lumber Bridge Monday morning.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.

Send for Circular. Address

FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

Feb'y 20, 1884. 50-13t

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.

January 23, 1884. 51tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

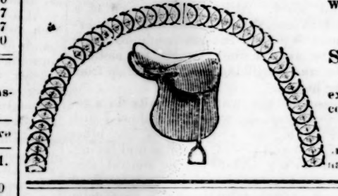
TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 39tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. | All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Materials; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16-1y

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 26, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO., Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HALL.

Nov 8, 1883

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY

FOR

Spring, 1884.

Can furnish everything for Home Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y